

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received the following NEW GOODS.
Fenders and Fire-irons. New Fire-guards and Coal Vases. Kerosene Cooking Stoves.
Hinkel's "Dunker" Table Lamp, in new design. New Hanging Lamp Shades. Linen "Dormer" Shades.
"Savannah" Trunk and Ladies' Dress Trunks. Travelling Bags and Holdalls. Despatch Boxes and Portfolios.
New "Silex" Playing Cards. "Moguls" and "quarrels." Call Bells. Sarah Books. New Office Sundries.
Christmas Cards in New Price Designs. Moon and Stars. Persian Mughal Pictures.
Athletic Materials and New Canvases. Air Bells and Canisters. New Catseye.
Christy's Felt-Hats in New Shapes and Colours. Felt-Hats on Cork. Crochetting Caps and "Tammie-Shanties" Caps.
Tennis Sets. Tennis Balls. Tennis Balls. Croquet Bats. Bells and Stamps. Gums and Stickpins. Sandals.
Our Fabrics. Fresh Golden Cloud. Fresh Bridal and Mistura. Manila and Peasant Gums.
New Saddlery. Whips and Fly Switches. Curved Combs and Brushes. Saddles and Saddle-Cloths.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
25th October, 1881. (182)

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the DUKE of EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERCEIVERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.
Druggists' SUNDRYMAN.
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co. or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. (23)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All letters for publication should be written on one sheet of paper.

Announcements and Subscriptions which are not of a permanent character and which are not to be continued until otherwise notified.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 26TH, 1881.

The Router's telegram dated the 24th inst. is not quite as intelligible as might be desired, and does little to relieve the suspense in which we have now been kept for some months in regard to the attitude the French Government intend to assume towards China. The *Yellow Book*, we are informed, sets forth (presumably by despatches) "that China requires France to abandon treaties and to evacuate Tongkin." By this we opine that the Peking Government, after a long sleep of ten years, have woken up to a proper understanding of accomplished facts, and desires the French to undo much of what they have done in Cochin-China. Notably, China requires the abandonment of the French protectorate over Annam, which was established by the Treaty of 1824, and the agreement concluded the other day at Hanoi. What is really meant by the words "to evacuate Tongkin" is more difficult to define. If it really means literally an entire evacuation of Tongkin by French troops, then the Peking Authorities have indeed waxed arrogant, and all hope of averting the threatened conflict between the two countries is certainly at an end. The meekest of nations could hardly accept such a piece of dictation. But we do not believe that the statement so carelessly telegraphed by Router bears such an interpretation. What is probably intended is that the Chinese Government requires that the French troops shall be withdrawn from that portion of Tongkin which China claims as her share of the spoil. It is altogether inconceivable that even Chinese conceit and arrogance would be capable of such a piece of cheek as to calmly request—like the blue-coated guards of the peace, when addressing the French—that France shall "move on." To such a demand no power possessing the smallest self-respect could possibly have more than one reply, and that a defiance.

But, from the latter clause of the telegram, it would seem that, while prepared to resist the Chinese claims, France is anxious rather to persuade the Chinese Government to moderate their demands than to rush into war. "French reinforcements will," it is said, "accomplish facts which will induce the French to adopt a juster view of the situation." This, only means, we take it, that France intends to pour sufficient troops into Tongkin to overcome all opposition, whether offered by the Black Flags or by Chinese force, and she will meantime abstain from taking any further notice of Chinese threats or Chinese claims. The logic of events will, the French Government believe, be more convincing to the Chinese Ministers than any amount of argument, and if they have to fight China at all they will do it in Tongkin. So without any threats, but with immovable pertinacity, as it seems to us, the French Government have elected to subjugate Tongkin, and drive out of the country the last opponent of their rule, the last foe to order and security. This is no doubt the wisest if not the only policy that can be adopted consistently with the honour of the Republic, but the question remains what will the Government consider sufficient reinforcement? The French Ministry ought not to forget that they owe a duty to those who have fought valiantly in Tongkin. They owe it to these gallant troops to send them ample support, so that their victories may not prove barren, that the fruits of a hard-won fight shall not be lost for lack of men to retain the ground gained. The Government of President Gravy have launched into a war in Tongkin without sufficient calculation of the consequences, and it is only meet and right that they should now endeavour to repair their mistakes by

sending reinforcements in sufficient number. To successfully drive out the Black Flags and occupy the country at least twenty thousand men are required, and parity reinforcements of a thousand or two thousand troops at long intervals are utterly useless to enable the Commander-in-chief to accomplish anything better than to maintain his position. The French system appears to allow nothing for losses through sickness and death, and to consider a battalion of French troops as capable of coping with twenty times the number of Asiatics. And this, too, in the face of all sorts of deficiencies in transport, commissariat, &c.

The Agents (Messrs. Adamsen, Bell & Co.) informed us that the steamer *Broadway*, from London, left Singapore yesterday morning for Hongkong.

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills which are to be erected at Shan-hai and for which some machinery was lately landed—"A. W. Danforth, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Newburyport, Mass., will be the director of the new cotton mill started at Shanghai, China. There will be 400 looms and 200 spindles, the machinery will succeed in getting some more of these agencies stopped."

The New York *World* has the following note regarding the cotton mills

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[PAGE AND NUMBER PAPER.]

HONGKONG, 23rd September.

A telegram from New Guinea, mid Cockton, dated 13th August, states that the *Harold* correspondent has been plundered of much property on the island. This is the first trouble which the island tribes have caused since the foreigners arrived. Mr. Chalmers has returned from the Brown River, 40 miles from the coast. He could do no better. He found the islanders country. All the natives are now in the island.

ADELAIDE, 27th September.

The British Press are unanimous in agreeing on the Government's necessity for maintaining a firm attitude towards France.

The bombardment, by the French, of the Malagasy ports, is imminent.

1st October.

The Government are actively arranging to carry out the construction of the Northern Terrestrial railway.

4th October.

South Australian loan successfully floated yesterday. Tenders for over three millions at an average price of a fraction under ninety-nines.

The Ministry refused to resign.

Bray promised to introduce a Modified Taxation Bill.

13th October.

Dr. Short, Anglican Bishop of Adelaide, was found dead in his bed on Friday week last, at Eastbourne, in England.

Mal Foo, the suspected murderer of his countryman, Al Fook, keeper of a restaurant in Hindley-street, is undergoing a new trial. This course had to be adopted through one of the jurors suddenly becoming insane. The former juror, however, signed a new one unopposed, and the case is now pending.

Germany invites that France shall apologize officially to Spain for the recent insults offered to King Alfonso in the streets of Paris.

The *London Times* condemns the action of the Australian Government in refusing to allow the International Land Survey to proceed.

The *Empire* Company, with a capital of £200,000, proposes to acquire 4,000 square miles of country, near the mouth of the Victoria River, under the Northern Territory Land Regulations, for pastoral purposes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 25th October.

ORIGIN.

Sale of Petrol at \$7.75 to \$7.75; and of Benzes at \$5.50 to \$5.50. Holders of last mentioned drug are firm.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand 3.81
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3.74
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3.74
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.74
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3.74

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 4.64
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.74

ON BOHEMIA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 2.54

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 2.24

On SHANGHAI.—Bank, 3 days' sight 7.91
Private, 30 days' sight 7.91

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares (Cum Divid.)—180 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—500 per cent dividend.

China-frauders' Insurance Company's Shares—573 per share.

North China Insurance—1,450 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—16,103 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$215 per share.

On THE Insurance Company, Limited—114 per share.

Castor Insurance Office, Limited—\$110 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$550 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$375 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 per cent premium.

Hongkong China Steam Steamboat Co.'s Shares—50 per cent premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—25 per cent. dividend.

China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited—15 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$32 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$150 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$135 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debonaires)—2 per cent. premium.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$150 per share.

Hongkong and Ohns Bakery Company, Limited—\$32 per share.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

WITH ORDERS TO 1st NOVEMBER, 1883.

W.	M.	T.	W.	F.	S.	S.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
							Height.	Mean Time.	Height.	Mean Time.
5.	26	6	7	8	4	5	10	10	9	9
6.	27	7	8	9	5	6	10	10	11	11
7.	28	8	9	10	6	7	11	11	12	12
8.	29	9	10	11	7	8	12	12	13	13
9.	30	10	11	12	8	9	13	13	14	14
10.	31	11	12	13	9	10	14	14	15	15
11.	1	12	13	14	10	11	15	15	16	16
12.	2	13	14	15	11	12	16	16	17	17
13.	3	14	15	16	12	13	17	17	18	18
14.	4	15	16	17	13	14	18	18	19	19
15.	5	16	17	18	14	15	19	19	20	20
16.	6	17	18	19	15	16	20	20	21	21
17.	7	18	19	20	16	17	21	21	22	22
18.	8	19	20	21	17	18	22	22	23	23
19.	9	20	21	22	18	19	23	23	24	24
20.	10	21	22	23	19	20	24	24	25	25
21.	11	22	23	24	20	21	25	25	26	26
22.	12	23	24	25	21	22	26	26	27	27
23.	13	24	25	26	22	23	27	27	28	28
24.	14	25	26	27	23	24	28	28	29	29
25.	15	26	27	28	24	25	29	29	30	30
26.	16	27	28	29	25	26	30	30	31	31
27.	17	28	29	30	26	27	31	31	1	1
28.	18	29	30	31	27	28	1	1	2	2
29.	19	30	31	1	28	29	2	2	3	3
30.	20	1	2	3	29	30	3	3	4	4
31.	21	2	3	4	30	1	4	4	5	5
1.	22	3	4	5	1	2	5	5	6	6
2.	23	4	5	6	2	3	6	6	7	7
3.	24	5	6	7	3	4	7	7	8	8
4.	25	6	7	8	4	5	8	8	9	9
5.	26	7	8	9	5	6	9	9	10	10
6.	27	8	9	10	6	7	10	10	11	11
7.	28	9	10	11	7	8	11	11	12	12
8.	29	10	11	12	8	9	12	12	13	13
9.	30	11	12	13	9	10	13	13	14	14
10.	1	12	13	14	10	11	14	14	15	15
11.	2	13	14	15	11	12	15	15	16	16
12.	3	14	15	16	12	13	16	16	17	17
13.	4	15	16	17	13	14	17	17	18	18
14.	5	16	17	18	14	15	18	18	19	19
15.	6	17	18	19	15	16	19	19	20	20
16.	7	18	19	20	16	17	20	20	21	21
17.	8	19	20	21	17	18	21	21	22	22
18.	9	20	21	22	18	19	22	22	23	23
19.	10	21	22	23	19	20	23	23	24	24
20.	11	22	23	24	20	21	24	24	25	25
21.	12	23	24	25	21	22	25	25	26	26
22.	13	24	25	26	22	23	26	26	27	27
23.	14	25	26	27	23	24	27	27	28	28
24.	15	26	27	28	24	25	28	28	29	29
25.	16	27	28	29	25	26	29	29	30	30
26.	17	28	29	30	26	27	30	30	31	31
27.	18	29	30	1	27	28	31	31	1	1
28.	19	30	1	2	28	29	31	31	2	2
29.	20	1	2	3	29	30	1	1	2	2
30.	21	2	3	4	30	1	2	2	3	3
1.	22	3								

EXTRACTS.

BESTA ORN.
"Bring the Christian killer, Uncle!"
Shoots the chieftains, brutally.
"Cowards are the god's own targets."
"Bind him fast to yester tree."
"Will the White Christ save them from us?"
Hence Brown in scorn.
For he sees that Christ's features
Felt at thoughts of Besta Orn.
Words which make the boldest tremble,
Besta Orn.

"Wouldst thou live?" the chief advances,
From the hellish work began:
"Leave thy folly, own the Asir.
I will take thee for my son,
Choose thy lot, why seekst fortune?"
They art yet in life's glad morn!"
Blooms the lips which answer.
"Fool!" cries Sido; "Besta Orn."
"Death to them!" The art striking
"Besta Orn!"

Swiftly sped the winged arrows,
Death to him would welcome him;
But one that comes, writhing torture—
Torso torlito to see.
With the arrow wounds yet straining,
Bleeding the sound feet is torn,
Draw in many draw the curtain
O'er the throes of Besta Orn.
Claim thin unresisting victim,
Besta Orn.

Lacerate, ye fiends, his body,
(That it will be the fate is gone);
When the torn limbs throb and quiver,
Then your brutal work is done.
Upward, by force trial unspotted,
One more victim is borne,
Freed from every bond, the spirit
Enters everlasting more.
Fiery was the owl of anguish
Bright on the dawn.

Then, in Public Opinion.

CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG WOMEN.

The practice of smoking is spreading rapidly in America, if we may believe some statements recently published in that country. Forty per cent of the cigarettes smoked in New York are said to be smoked by women. A prominent tobacconist in Union Square, New York, recently told a representative of the Philadelphia press that one-half of his sales of cigarettes and cigarette papers are to young women, some of whom prefer to roll their own tobacco. The Southern women are said to be inveterate smokers, and they also consume a good deal of snuff. All the fashionable young ladies of what is known as the "fast set" smoke. There is a place on Fourteenth Street, where tobacco, cigar, and cigarettes are sold to women only, and sent to the house in wrappers similar to dry goods. The practice is not confined to America, and Madame Modjeska, whom a reporter claims to have interviewed Washington, entered into a vigorous defense of the habit. She said the habit originated in Europe, and many of the famous people smoke the cigarette—for instance, Sarah Bernhardt, Madame Théa, Colombe, the ex-Empress Eugenie, and many of the French ladies of prominence. In Spain all the women smoke. In Italy the habit is general, while in Germany, Austria, and other parts of the Continent, it is quite the fashion to smoke cigarettes. In Turkey every female and there is less lung disease in Turkey than in any other country, and the women retain their teeth longer. Singers never smoke; the music teachers say that it is bad for the voice. "I suppose it is no secret," continued Madame Modjeska, "that smoking aids digestion; therefore it must help women as well. They say it is a solace in hours of sadness, or in cases of pain—which is but another argument in my favour. A woman never indulges to excess; she knows more, in this respect, than the men. Many ladies indulge in fat-wear things, such as cigarette smoking—opium-eating, for instance. Others take morphine; some take arsenic in small doses for the complexion, and to make the form beautiful. Again, some women use belladonna to expand the pupil of the eye, and make it look brilliant; hydrate of chloral, chloroform, and hundreds of other horrible things, in the shape of complexion washes, cosmetics, hair dyes, and "tooth-paste" are consumed by thousands of women, some of whom are rendered almost insane. Compare the vice of cigarette smoking to that. The German authoress Frau Wanda von Dunajko has made this question the subject of a book, and she has answered conclusively all the objections the men have been able to put forth. Why should it be a sin for a woman to blow little clouds of smoke if she chooses to do so? Over-indulgence, of course, is bad; so it is in eating meat—therefore shall meat be forbidden us? Men should remember, when censoring this habit, that women's lives are, to a great extent, sedentary. The very men who criticize most are open to the most criticism themselves."

THE DOG.

From the position of the hunting companion of man, the dog would be raised to the even more important duty of guarding his flocks. Man, as we know, has in all countries passed successively through the hunting, the pastoral, and the agricultural stages. In the first of these the dog would be his chief assistant in the chase, and in the second most necessary in guarding the flock from predatory animals while cut on the pastures, and giving warning of their approach at night by the habit of barking, which has certainly been acquired under domestication. No satisfactory explanation of the process by which the dog has thus been modified in so remarkable a manner has been proposed, but it is certain that no wild species gives utterance to any other sound but a prolonged howl, or very occasionally a short yapping noise. This change in voice must have been useful, too, to pastoral man, for it indicates most clearly to the practiced ear a difference in the character of the object at the moment exciting the dog's anger or suspicion, as I shall show presently from my own experience. Even those who have witnessed the splendid work accomplished by colleys among the mountain tribes of Scotland and Wales cannot fully realize the indescribable character of the services rendered by the dog to pastoral man in an unpeopled country such as all Europe was at no very remote period, when tribes, unbroken, and as Australia now is. In the back-bust of that front-southern island, towards the very centre of which, the white men's flocks and herds are now spreading, one feels how difficult it would be to maintain one's position among herds of savages and dingoes, but for the watchful care of the dog. To those who are acquainted only with the long-established and generally fenced-in "runs" of the Darling Downs—for instance, about "Dairy" and "Warwick"—it may seem that I exaggerate the importance of our canine friend as a guardian of sheep, in some of the incidents I shall have to describe. But this unimportance could be brought home very forcibly to anyone who might be put in charge of a flock at a but ten miles or so from the head station and any other dwelling, surrounded in favour of the possible existence of a bit-throat unknown sea monster; we have no wish with serious intent to contest his conclusion or throw doubt upon the possibility, which he candidly admits, that they may, after all, be a Great Unknowns of the deep—*Saturday Review*.

SEA MONSTERS.

A monster more terrible than the supposed sea-serpent, "the semi-fabulous Kraken," as Mr. Lee discreetly calls it, is more easily identified at once with a gigantic squid. This creature is, as Mr. Lee says, "generally but unjustly" regarded as the body of the kraken, or, as Mr. Fries, the author of "Epic of the Deep," writes, "the body of the giant squid." At these times we feel the reality of the companionship of the dog. The fragrant meal, shared with his equally to the very last titbit, becomes a banquet, and we only regret that he cannot partake with us in the enjoyment of that crowning luxury—the after-dinner pipe of "Cavendish—Exchange and Mart."

Mr. Cowasjee Dinsawjee, Adenwalla, has just constructed a large fire-temple at Aden. The temple is to be opened with great ceremony on October 21st.

The Ceylon Observer gives a list of Colonists who were born in the island, but who have resided in Ceylon 30 years or upwards. The list is headed by Mrs. Hog, who, when born in the island as a child in 1801, she has been resident in Ceylon 82 years. In 1824, she has been a widow for 60 years. The list, altogether contains 77 names, and may be taken as a curious contribution to the salubrity of the Ceylon climate.

better of his sheep driven off by them or dispersed in the bush, where the dingoes, having had a fine time among such victims, were more than ever disposed to consider sheep their lawful prey. Once a week the ration carrier would come round with my supply of 12 lbs. of salt-beef, 3 lbs. of flour, 4 lbs. of tea and 2 lbs. of sugar; but, owing to the fact that he always came while I was away with the sheep, I did not enjoy the good fortune of seeing a white face for a month. It was the shepherd's duty, after a hasty meal, to let his flock off the pens as early as possible in the morning, and follow them into the bush, guiding them by means of his dogs in the direction he wished them to take, so as to avoid feeding over the same ground on two consecutive days. This is by no means the easy task those who imagine who "sit at ease" and read flowery descriptions of Arcadian life in the boundless forests of the Australian bush, and so forth. A flock of more than a thousand strong wethers will walk twelve miles out and back in the course of a day, and spread over an area of half a square mile in no time, if not judiciously kept together, without, however, then consisting "dogg" which worries them out of condition and affects the quality of the fleeces, for these sheep are not the tame tractable creatures to be met with in our open meadows. The sudden appearance of a native or a dingo may create a panic and a stampede, and then they will be out of sight in half a minute and gallop wildly for a mile if not rounded up by the dogs. The heavily timbered country and long coarse grass give shelter to the enemy, whether human or canine, and as the sweet grass on which alone the sheep feed, grows in isolated tufts, they are, always, on the run to "pick up" enough to fill themselves. Constant attention then, is necessary. Sometimes, when the ground is broken or covered with "grassy trees," the shepherd may be unable to see more than a score of his whole flock at any moment. At such times a good dog will fly off, even unasked, walk round the flock, and come back after his inspection with a satisfied air, expressive of consciousness of having done his duty and shown that incompetent person, his master, how to look after sheep. Towards midday, as the heat becomes intense, they lie down or "camp," to do away with hour and chew the cud. This is the grand opportunity for the enemy. Stealing up to the sheep, on the surface of the sea, but hidden in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to the fact that no octopus is known to have attained such a size as is necessary to account for the kraken, and, which is perhaps more important, that it does not live on the surface of the sea, but in holes in the tufts in corners beneath. "Sopis" might pass a microscope miniature of the great "Scandinavian monster," but looks the attribute of size. There is no reason to believe that any true sopis has a body more than eighteen inches long. As to the existence of gigantic calamaries, there is plenty of evidence, but not as a means of ambush, or of attracting fish by the musky smell of the secretion. The sopis is very sensitive, timid, and intelligent, soon learns to discriminate between friend and foe, and ultimately becomes very tame. Leaving readers to become acquainted for themselves with the details of what Mr. Lee has to tell us about the tufts (of which he says that an ordinary specimen may very well be dangerous to both) and its ten-armed relatives, we come to